

slate Glimmer

The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME 11.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, APRIL 3, 1867.

TERMS-\$2.00 A YEAR
Invariably in Advance.

NUMBER 30.

STILLWATER MESSENGER
Wednesday, April 3, 1867.

City Schools—Reports of Examiners and Superintendent.

To the Board of Education, Stillwater School District:

The Board of Examiners, appointed to attend and report upon the examinations of the public schools of Stillwater, would respectfully report that, having attended to this duty, they take pleasure in testifying to the increasing prosperity of the schools, and the manifest faithfulness of both teachers and scholars. Having attended the examinations for several years past, they are prepared to say that most decided and encouraging progress has been made in all that pertains to the interests of the schools.

One most encouraging feature of this progress, is the success in grading the schools. With suitable bonuses—and the same diligence on the part of the Superintendent and Board of Education which has been manifested the past year, we may expect at the close of another year that the system of graded schools will be in perfect working order in our city. The advantages of this system cannot be too highly appreciated. It was observed by the Board that those classes that were regularly graded manifested a thoroughness and promptness in the exercises of examination not all equalled by those outside of the grade. The grade in public schools systematises every thing. It enables all,—both teachers and scholars—to understand precisely what is expected of them each quarter and each year. It produces regular development, by the inductive system, from the primary department to the end of the course. The child that learns to read and spell learns also at the same time the rudiments of numbers, of geography, of writing, &c., and as he advances these are all beautifully and symmetrically developed. This system also excites a laudable ambition for promotion to higher places in the grade—which can alone be attained by scholarship. In a word, it makes our schools like a well organized and disciplined army.

MISS SMITH'S SCHOOL.

This school is situated in Schlebenberg's Addition. It is of a mixed grade, consisting of primary and also more advanced scholars. There were recitations in reading, spelling, geography, intellectual and written arithmetic.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MISS A. C. WOODMAN.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: 'A' class Spelling and Mental Arithmetic, 'B' Intellectual Arithmetic, 'C' & 'D' Reader, Spelling and Intellectual Arithmetic; 'A', Written Arithmetic; 'B' Reading, Spelling and Geography. One class in Reading and two in Spelling omitted for want of time. A recitation by six Misses, representing six months of the year, furnished a pleasing episode in this examination. This examination was very satisfactory. The work in this school is well done—order excellent.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—BY MISS JULIA HAMILTON.

Examined: 'C' Reading, 'A' Geography, Physical Exercises, Chest class, 'B' Reading and Numbers; Lesson on lines; 'A' Reading, Writing 'D' Primer, 'A' Arithmetic, 'D' Numbers. All well done. Much hard work has been done in this school, which has been rewarded by success.

PRIMARY SCHOOL ON GOVERNMENT HILL—BY MISS ETTA JAY.

Examined: 'B' class reading, 'A' spelling, 'C' reading, 'B' numbers; Physical exercises, 'A' numbers, 'D' reading, 'A' reading, 'B' geography, 'C' spelling, 'A' geography. The cheerful aspect of the new schoolhouse—the neat and bright appearance of nearly 70 little boys and girls, the perfect discipline of the school—and the lively and correct recitations, left the impression on the minds of the Board that this is a model primary school. This is not said in disparagement of our other excellent primary teachers—for this school has advantages that the others have not—one, and a very important one of which is the convenient house-occasions.

4th—B class, High Arithmetic. From the beginning of the book to interest, examination very satisfactory.

5th—C class, Grammar etymology. With scarcely an exception the recitations were perfect.

6th—First division Intellectual Arithmetic, examination satisfactory.

7th—B class Grammar, correcting false syntax and parsing. Recitations very satisfactory. One class Geography and one in High Arithmetic not heard for want of time. The Board received a challenge from the latter to try them upon anything in the most difficult part of the book—"Miscellaneous Examples." This showed confidence in their ability to any thing in the book.

The impression made by this school was excellent.

PRIMARY SCHOOL IN HOLCOMBE'S ADDITION—BY MISS ALICE HAMILTON.

Examination on (C) class primer; (E) Infant class on the chest; (B) primer, (A) Intellectual Arithmetic, (B) Reading, Spelling, Intellectual Arithmetic, and (A) class Reading and Geography. This school has made excellent progress, is under good discipline, shows marks of indefatigable labor on the part of the teacher, and great interest on the part of scholars. The exercises were highly satisfactory to all present.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE—BY MISS ROSE WINTERS.

Examined: B class Written and Intellectual Arithmetic, A class reading, A class, Intellectual and Written Arithmetic. Geography—Subject, South America. In all these the classes did well. This school excels in Mental Arithmetic. The Board are free to say that in this important branch, they have never seen it excelled in any school. The exercises in reading were also excellent. In Written Arithmetic the performances were good. The drill in the school is very thorough and characterized by a great deal of energy. Three classes in reading and spelling were not heard for want of time.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MISS A. C. WOODMAN.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: 'A' class Spelling and Mental Arithmetic, 'B' Intellectual Arithmetic, 'C' & 'D' Reader, Spelling and Intellectual Arithmetic; 'A', Written Arithmetic; 'B' Reading, Spelling and Geography. One class in Reading and two in Spelling omitted for want of time. A recitation by six Misses, representing six months of the year, furnished a pleasing episode in this examination. This examination was very satisfactory. The work in this school is well done—order excellent.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: 'A' class Spelling and Mental Arithmetic, 'B' Intellectual Arithmetic, 'C' & 'D' Reader, Spelling and Intellectual Arithmetic; 'A', Written Arithmetic; 'B' Reading, Spelling and Geography. One class in Reading and two in Spelling omitted for want of time. A recitation by six Misses, representing six months of the year, furnished a pleasing episode in this examination. This examination was very satisfactory. The work in this school is well done—order excellent.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE—BY MRS. M. M. BURDICK.

Examined: C class, Mental Arithmetic, B Reading and Spelling, A Geography, C Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling. A class, Reading and Spelling.

STATEMENT
Of the Receipts and Expenditures of Washington County for the year ending the 23rd of February, 1867.

RECEIPTS—COMMON COUNTY FUND.

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| Bal. in Co. Treasury | March 1, 1867. | \$7,835 97 |
| Taxes collected from March 1, 1866 | to Feb. 28, 1867. | 12912 20 |
| Interest and costs collected during the year. | 1925 64 | 387 04 |
| Costs collected during the year. | 558 15 | 558 15 |
| Collected from Dakota county for | | |
| A C Lull. | | 35 45 |
| Collected from Hennepin county for | | |
| transporting pauper. | 97 25 | |
| Jurors fees paid by Harvey Wilson | 21 00 | |
| Ferry license by Patrick McGuire | 15 00 | |
| do Isaac Felt. | 10 00 | |
| do W. B. Dibble. | 20 00 | |
| do W. Lox. | 20 00 | |
| do Scroos & Minor. | 20 00 | |
| Liquor license by James Clegg | 10 00 | |
| do Peter Walker. | 10 00 | |
| do George Dresler. | 10 00 | |
| Christian Drucker. | 10 00 | |
| do John Dish. | 10 00 | |
| Robinson Brothers. | 10 00 | |
| do Mon & Henry. | 10 00 | |
| do J. W. H. Schulte. | 10 00 | |
| Chas Vanderveer. | 10 00 | |
| Jacob Brown. | 10 00 | |
| do M. Hayford. | 10 00 | |
| do A. Zieger. | 10 00 | |
| Cap Wienshens. | 10 00 | |
| do John H. Schulte. | 10 00 | |
| do W. H. Thalen. | 10 00 | |
| do Jo Dahan. | 10 00 | |
| do I Staples & Co. | 10 00 | |
| do J. Brunswicke. | 10 00 | |
| do W. M. Campbell. | 10 00 | |
| do J. A. McClellan. | 10 00 | |
| do J. A. Grotz. | 10 00 | |
| do P. Mastey. | 10 00 | |
| Collected from a C Lull. | 10 00 | |
| Balance from Co. Fund. | 2400 65 | |
| Total receipts common Co. fund. | 24,098 55 | |
| DISBURSEMENTS COMMON CO. FUND. | | |
| Co. orders redeemed and canceled | | 5004 24 |
| March 1, 1866. | | |
| Co. orders redeemed and canceled | 8007 49 | |
| Jan 1, 1867. | | |
| Co. orders redeemed and canceled | 5769 54 | |
| March 1, 1867. | | |
| War orders redeemed and canceled | 756 00 | |
| Jan 1, 1867. | | |
| Com. orders redeemed and canceled | 1700 00 | |
| March 1, 1867. | | |
| Treasurer's com. to A C Lull. | 306 97 | |
| do do E A Folson. | 554 50 | |
| do do E. Folson. | 5872 53 | |
| Cash in Treasury Feb. 28, 1867. | 2400 65 | |
| 26,028 53 | | |
| Receipts—Co. War Fund. | | |
| Bal. in the Co. Treasury Mich. 1, 66. | 2259 28 | |
| Tax col from Mich 1 to Oct. 10 66. | 1658 96 | |
| 3928 96 | | |
| Disbursements Co. War Fund. | | |
| Co. war orders canceled & redeemed | 1478 54 | |
| Treasurer's com. to A C Lull. | 49 77 | |
| Bal. trans. to common Co. fund. | 2400 65 | |
| 3928 96 | | |
| Receipts—County Interest Fund. | | |
| Bal. in Treasury March 1, 1866. | 632 10 | |
| Int tax col from Mich 1 to Oct 10 66. | 186 55 | |
| 818 68 | | |
| Disbursements Co. Int. Fund. | | |
| Coupons paid and canceled. | 785 61 | |
| Treasurer's com. paid E A Folson. | 58 70 | |
| Bal. trans. to Bond and Int. account. | 27 47 | |
| 818 68 | | |
| Receipts—County Poor Fund. | | |
| Amount tax col. on roll of 1866. | 1375 55 | |
| Disbursements. | | |
| County Poor orders redeemed and canceled. | 435 69 | |
| Treasurer's com. paid E A Folson. | 58 70 | |
| Cash on hand. | 1081 00 | |
| 1975 59 | | |
| Receipts, Bonds & Interest Fund. | | |
| Brought from Interest account. | 27 47 | |
| Taxes collected during the year. | 6334 53 | |
| Interest and penalty collected. | 10 90 | |
| 6372 90 | | |
| Disbursements. | | |
| Fourteen bonds paid and canceled. | 1400 00 | |
| Coupons paid & canceled Mich 1, '67. | 400 00 | |
| Treasurer's com. paid E A Folson. | 58 70 | |
| Cash on hand. | 4327 32 | |
| 6372 90 | | |
| Assets of the County. | | |
| Cash on hand common Co. fund. | 8872 83 | |
| do Bonds and Int. do. | 4372 90 | |
| do Co. Poor. | 58 70 | |
| Uncol. Co. fund for all purposes 1866. | 7000 00 | |
| do do prior years 8774 20 | | |
| Due from the State, expenses prosecute wood stealers. | 1100 00 | |
| Indebtedness of the County. | | |
| Common Co. Bonds. | 6600 00 | |
| Volunteer Bonds. | 1500 00 | |
| Counts orders outstanding. | 427 00 | |
| Interest and bonds bearing due the year. | 628 00 | |
| Unadjusted balance due the State on account of State tax, (about). | 4000 00 | |
| Assets over indebtedness. | 13137 00 | |
| 26,292 00 | | |
| EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR. | | |
| Salaries and per diem of Officers. | | |
| J. N. Castle County Attorney. | 2000 00 | |
| J. K. Reiner County Physician. | 1250 00 | |
| George Walker Overseer of Poor. | 550 00 | |
| P. E. Walker County Superintendent. | 400 00 | |
| W. A. Folson Commissioner. | 400 00 | |
| H. J. A. Schulte do | 85 16 | |
| Wm. Willard do | 48 80 | |
| Arthur Stephens do | 55 20 | |
| Beekman Wiant do | 60 00 | |
| John Parker do | 12 24 | |
| 3892 90 | | |
| Judiciary. | | |
| E. A. Folson Juries compensation paid | 640 00 | |
| G. M. Seymour, fees & disbursements | 891 60 | |
| W. H. Wilson fees as clerk of the court | 925 60 | |
| J. D. Davis constable & dep. sherrif. | 82 60 | |
| D. A. Kemp do | 78 00 | |
| Chas Godfrey do | 49 90 | |
| M. S. Folson do | 27 00 | |
| Geo. Davis do | 13 00 | |
| P. E. Koefoed do | 24 00 | |
| Chas Fay as constable. | 48 95 | |
| J. S. May do | 3 60 | |
| Henry Kingsley guarding prisoners. | 18 00 | |
| J. W. Folson do | 22 00 | |
| J. W. McKinstry do | 22 00 | |
| A. McClave do | 12 00 | |
| Chas McKay Fireman in court house | 49 00 | |
| D. A. Robertson boarding prisoners. | 250 65 | |
| J. S. May do | 11 26 | |
| J. D. Lovell boarding prisoners & guard | 43 00 | |
| Isaac Staples do | 287 50 | |
| A. Nessell do | 37 50 | |
| A. Ziegler do | 36 50 | |
| R. Gray witness fees | 5 00 | |
| B. G. Gray do | 5 00 | |
| M. Gray do | 5 00 | |
| L. Dibble do | 7 20 | |
| A. Nessell do | 20 70 | |
| R. Watson do | 5 00 | |
| J. S. May do | 8 00 | |
| A. S. Constantino do | 7 00 | |
| J. W. Farberdo do | 21 40 | |
| J. B. Phillips do | 80 00 | |
| 3892 90 | | |
| At the Messenger Office, Stillwater. | | |
| HULLIS R. MURDOCK, | | |
| ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW | | |
| STILLWATER, MINNESOTA. | | |
| At the Messenger Office, Stillwater. | | |
| April 20, 1861. | | |
| A. B. EASTON, | | |
| N. O. T. A. RY. P. U. B. L. I. C. | | |
| At the Messenger Office, Stillwater. | | |
| April 20, 1861. | | |
| H. R. MURDOCK, | | |
| ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW | | |
| STILLWATER, MINNESOTA. | | |
| At the Messenger Office, Stillwater. | | |
| April 20, 1861. | | |
| DEFECTIVE PAGE | | |

| | |
|--|-------|
| M. Evans do do | 5 00 |
| H. Mettler do do | 4 75 |
| P. Peterson do do | 12 14 |
| J. Rosequist do | 4 44 |
| A. Larson do do | 12 28 |
| E. S. Folger witness fees | 5 00 |
| M. C. G. and Denton livery hire | 63 00 |
| G. A. Bromley livery hire | 34 00 |
| W. C. Hempsted livery hire | 12 00 |
| John S. May Constable fees | 3 60 |
| E. G. Gute, Justice fees | 48 95 |
| A. Van Vorhes | 2 40 |
| E. Schenck Ayres | 39 70 |
| A. C. Lull | 18 00 |
| Freeman L. McKusick Dea Sheriff's fees | 57 00 |
| 3488 79 | |

NEW GROCERY STORE.

I take this method of informing my friends and the public generally, that I have purchased the entire

Stock of Groceries.

from the firm of Webster, Schomaker & Valentine, at the

CORNER OF MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS,

STILLWATER, MINN.

(Bronson's old stand.)

Where I will keep constantly on hand a full

and good assortment of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup,

Cider Vinegar, best quality,

No. 1 & 2 Mackarel,

Codfish,

Butter, Cheese,

Crackers, best quality,

New Raisins, very superior,

Yeast Powder, Soda, Corn-Starch,

Tobacco, smoking and chewing, Starch, &c.

ALSO CROCKERY WARE.

Wash-tubs, Wash-baths, Cloths, Baskets,

Wooden Pails, Clums, and all other

articles usually kept in a

First- Class Grocery Store.

Our friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine my stock of Groceries, which will sell at a cheap rate.

SAUL BLOOMER.

Stillwater, Dec. 10, 1866.—11/3 pm.

P. S.—I am also agent for J. R. Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding and Weather-strips, which exclude Cold, Rain, Wind, and Dust— and will save 50 per cent. in fuel, and last a life-time.

Come and see them applied on the dooos of my store.

S. T. PAUL

Foundry & Machine Shop.

Third & Wacout streets, St. Paul, Minn.

BRAINARD & CO.

Are now prepared to make all kinds of Castings and Machine Work, also Copper, Sheet Iron, and Smith Work, a superior style and finish, at low prices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an alias execution to me directed and delivered and issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District in and for the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, I, a Judge of Probate, a Judge of the Probate Court, and a Notary Public, do hereby order and direct that on the 19th day of July, 1868, in an action pending in said court, wherein L. W. Burman is plaintiff and defendant, in the cause of suit, and the two parties are sued for the sum of two and 50-100 dollars, and the further sum of two and 50-100 dollars, interest and costs— I have, on the 26th day of March, 1867, levied upon, as the property of Albert Lowell, one of the within named defendants, the following real estate situated in said court, which is in the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, to wit:— A lot of land in the northeast quarter of section 117, town 32 [22] in township No. 20, west of the 3rd range, in the 13th district, in the 13th section, containing one hundred

State Librars

The Stillwater Messenger.

TERMS--\$2.00 A YEAR
Invariably in Advance.

NUMBER 31.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME 11.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, APRIL 10, 1867.

Lakeland Correspondence.

LAKELAND, April 5, 1867.

DEAR MESSENGER:

Warm weather, water and slush, with us, are common words and very appropriate at present. Lady pedestrians are seldom seen, and gentlemen must climb fences or wade in the water half way to the boot tops. The crossing at this point is, however, safe for teams, and I am told by good judges, will be for weeks hence. Sleighs are entirely discarded, and wagons are trundling through water and snow, over the frozen ground, in various directions.

The peep of spring reminds the husbandman of the nearness of seed time, and he is preparing his grain for the ground.

There are some marks of industry and evidences of enterprise on the part of the townsmen and surrounding inhabitants.

The Baptist church have already commenced drawing material for the foundation of the new church edifice, which we understand is to be built of concrete material. Messrs. Oliver, Perrin and others are interested in it, and doubtless they will build a fine house for a small town.

The community are also interesting themselves in behalf of the Congregational people of the place, and they have the material for a neat church building of wood. Huntton Brothers are interested in the enterprise, and it is a demonstration of their public spirit and liberality, and they will soon have a house.

Cattle and horses have been dying here and around us, very singularly. Messrs. Decher & Fish have lost, within three weeks, two horses by poison, or disease, valued at five hundred dollars. We regret their loss. They are fine young men from the east, and not able to lose the amount. The cattle loss is more easily explained, in part, however. Stock growers should have farms and an abundance of good feed for their cattle during the long, severe winters of the Northwest. Cattle die, of course, of disease, but cows fed upon straw and milked through the winter, a person must be sanguine to expect more than a skeleton with a skin on it in the spring. Beside this, it is an outrage upon moral principles, to say nothing of christianity.

The lumbermen have returned from their distant homes in the pines, to prepare for the harvest of their labors. Thus we close.

LITERATIM,

C. ARAGO.

Point Douglas Correspondence.

Mr. Editor:

Thinking that you do not often hear from this extreme portion of our county, I propose making a few notes which, if they do not interest many of your remote readers, will prove of interest to our citizens.

There have been business and other changes here of late, which indicate a permanent advancement of our material interests. Point Douglas is one of the oldest and most interesting portions of Washington county; but since the sudden disappearance of one of the early enterprising citizens some years ago, (Mr. Hertzell,) our advancement has been tardy, for the reason that perfect titles to a large amount of real estate could not be secured, while large amounts were held by other parties who would not dispose of their interests except in large quantities—thus excluding parties who would long ago have purchased and improved small homesteads. But this difficulty has now been overcome—responsible individuals having purchased large quantities of real estate and selling in lots at reasonable rates. Other titles have been perfected, and lots are selling rapidly.

Mr. A. J. Short has removed his steam saw mill from Hastings and enlarged its size to 142 feet in length and 2 stories high, and will make it one of the best mills on the river. It will be ready for operation at the opening of navigation. It is now owned, in full or in part, by Mr. David Cover, of your city, though under the management of the energetic Mr. Short, and under the present management will prove a valuable accession to our town.

Much other property has recently changed hands. The Leonard Hotel has been sold to C. J. Aldrich for \$4,500. Mr. Frick has sold a number of

lots, on one of which is now nearly completed a grocery store. Mr. Geo. Dill has advertised for proposals for a building 50 x 100 feet, two stories high, with cellar under the entire building. Here is a chance for your lumbermen and builders to get a job. A Mr. Hope, of Prescott, has purchased several lots and 40 acres of land, and contemplates carrying on the lime business, there being an excellent ledge at this point.

Lient. Leonard also contemplates building a fine residence. Great improvements are offered for settlers.

There will be two railroads to Hastings this year—one from St. Paul, and one from Farmington—connecting with the Central and extending to the Red River of the North—which will pass through this town eastward, the shortest route to an eastern connection.

C. J. Aldrich & Co. are doing considerable work in the marble business, and will establish the largest manufactory of the kind in the west. A grist mill is also in contemplation, to be constructed next winter. More anon.

DOUGLAS.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

From the Winona Republic.

Under the above title the Saint Paul *Press* of the 10th devotes its leading editorial mainly to the misrepresentation and disparagement of Normal Schools as agencies for the promotion of popular education in this State. It makes the assertion that:

"Without all underrating the importance of Normal Schools in the training of teachers under circumstances more favorable to their effective operation than those which exist in this State, it is evident that such agencies have too circumscribed a field, and operate upon too crude material, to accomplish any really important results."

In this paragraph the editor of the *Press* proves himself to be sadly in want of information upon the subject he is attempting to discuss. He is laboring under the impression that the Normal Schools in New England is to polish and sharpen the well tempered steel to its destined use."

In this paragraph the editor of the *Press* proves himself to be sadly in want of information upon the subject he is attempting to discuss. He is laboring under the impression that the Normal Schools of Massachusetts and New England generally, attempt to impart professional instruction only, and that this occupies only a few weeks. As we happen to have before us a circular of one of the Massachusetts Normal Schools we will quote its general course of study, premising that its strictly professional studies extend through all the period of the student's connection with the school:

"GENERAL STUDIES—Class I.—Ornithology, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, the History of the United States, and Good Behavior; and also, Algebra, Vocal Music, Drawing, Physiology, and Hygiene, (which in the words of the law shall be taught in all the public schools in which the school committee deem it expedient.) By a recent statute 'Agriculture' has been added to these studies."

"Class II.—General History, Book-keeping, Surveying, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, the Civil Polity of this Commonwealth, and of the United States, and the Latin Language."

"Class III.—The Greek and French Languages, Astronomy, Geology, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Science, and Political Economy."—See General Statutes of Mass., cap. 33, §§ 1, 2.

Now, to our feeble apprehension, since we have not in Minnesota a multitude of colleges, high schools and academies, "these Normal Schools" seem to be not only the best but the sole resource of the people for teachers. And since Massachusetts with her multitude of colleges, &c., which are venerable with years, has furnished one trained teacher to every fifty employed in the State. If the *Press* can suggest any agency which, with no better encouragement than it has afforded to this enterprise, can, in the same time, produce greater results, it is in duty bound to give the world the benefit of your special intelligence and wisdom in educational affairs.

But let us "mathematically demonstrate" a little further. Had the new projected and commenced at Winona been ready for use two years and four months ago, so that instead of 50 there had been 250 students, it requires no very elaborate demonstration that by next autumn, with proper exertions we might have 200 specially trained teachers ready for the field and pledged to the work of improving and building up our suffering common school system. This result would have given us one trained teacher to every ten employed in our schools. And further, had similar schools been at the same time established at Mankato and St. Cloud, and the press and people of the State laid hold of the subject with that zeal which its vital importance demands, it is very clear that instead of 40 we might have had, by the first of September next, 600 educated, skilled teachers, to the 2,000 now required to work the system. This would have given to the State a well prepared teacher to less than every four employed by the people.

This calculation, based upon the actual results of less than three years work of the Normal School at Winona, shows how preposterous is the assertion of the *Press* that it would take centuries to supply by the agencies in question the Schools of the State with teachers.

There is another important consideration which is altogether lost sight of in the crude discussion of this subject by many who volunteer their views upon it. That consideration is that the indirect benefits which grow out of the operation of these training schools are quite as great as the direct ones. A good teacher and his school become the centre of influences which radiate in every direction. His example becomes contagious, and is studied and imitated by his fellows. In his school, conducted on sound principles, are instructed multitudes who will teach in turn, and who will carry his improved methods into successful practice where before ignorance and incompetency have borne undisputed sway. We have in mind at this moment a large school in an adjoining county taught by two graduates of the Normal School in which there is a class of nearly a dozen persons receiving special professional instructions preparatory to teaching the current year. Such cases will in a short time be multiplied until they will abound in every county and furnish all the local Normal Schools that will be required to meet our wants.

The *Press* thinks that in States like Massachusetts, where a multitude of colleges, high schools and academies are annually turning out large numbers of candidates for the teacher's profession, with a considerable degree of educational and mental training, the Normal School serves unquestionably a highly useful purpose fitting them for this special work. The first essential qualifications of a good teacher, *education and mental discipline*, the young student already possesses. With a few weeks of special training he can readily acquire those methods which experience has proved to be best adapted for teaching others. The function of the Normal school in New England is to polish and sharpen the well tempered steel to its destined use."

In this paragraph the editor of the *Press* proves himself to be sadly in want of information upon the subject he is attempting to discuss. He is laboring under the impression that the Normal Schools of Massachusetts and New England generally, attempt to impart professional instruction only, and that this occupies only a few weeks. As we happen to have before us a circular of one of the Massachusetts Normal Schools we will quote its general course of study, premising that its strictly professional studies extend through all the period of the student's connection with the school:

"GENERAL STUDIES—Class I.—Ornithology, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, the History of the United States, and Good Behavior; and also, Algebra, Vocal Music, Drawing, Physiology, and Hygiene, (which in the words of the law shall be taught in all the public schools in which the school committee deem it expedient.) By a recent statute 'Agriculture' has been added to these studies."

"Class II.—General History, Book-keeping, Surveying, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, the Civil Polity of this Commonwealth, and of the United States, and the Latin Language."

"Class III.—The Greek and French Languages, Astronomy, Geology, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Science, and Political Economy."—See General Statutes of Mass., cap. 33, §§ 1, 2.

Now, to our feeble apprehension, since we have not in Minnesota a multitude of colleges, high schools and academies, "these Normal Schools" seem to be not only the best but the sole resource of the people for teachers. And since Massachusetts with her multitude of colleges, &c., which are venerable with years, has furnished one trained teacher to every fifty employed in the State. If the *Press* can suggest any agency which, with no better encouragement than it has afforded to this enterprise, can, in the same time, produce greater results, it is in duty bound to give the world the benefit of your special intelligence and wisdom in educational affairs.

But let us "mathematically demonstrate" a little further. Had the new projected and commenced at Winona been ready for use two years and four months ago, so that instead of 50 there had been 250 students, it requires no very elaborate demonstration that by next autumn, with proper exertions we might have 200 specially trained teachers ready for the field and pledged to the work of improving and building up our suffering common school system. This result would have given us one trained teacher to every ten employed in our schools. And further, had similar schools been at the same time established at Mankato and St. Cloud, and the press and people of the State laid hold of the subject with that zeal which its vital importance demands, it is very clear that instead of 40 we might have had, by the first of September next, 600 educated, skilled teachers, to the 2,000 now required to work the system. This would have given to the State a well prepared teacher to less than every four employed by the people.

This calculation, based upon the actual results of less than three years work of the Normal School at Winona, shows how preposterous is the assertion of the *Press* that it would take centuries to supply by the agencies in question the Schools of the State with teachers.

There is another important consideration which is altogether lost sight of in the crude discussion of this subject by many who volunteer their views upon it. That consideration is that the indirect benefits which grow out of the operation of these training schools are quite as great as the direct ones. A good teacher and his school become the centre of influences which radiate in every direction. His example becomes contagious, and is studied and imitated by his fellows. In his school, conducted on sound principles, are instructed multitudes who will teach in turn, and who will carry his improved methods into successful practice where before ignorance and incompetency have borne undisputed sway. We have in mind at this moment a large school in an adjoining county taught by two graduates of the Normal School in which there is a class of nearly a dozen persons receiving special professional instructions preparatory to teaching the current year. Such cases will in a short time be multiplied until they will abound in every county and furnish all the local Normal Schools that will be required to meet our wants.

The *Press* thinks that in States like Massachusetts, where a multitude of colleges, high schools and academies are annually turning out large numbers of candidates for the teacher's profession, with a considerable degree of educational and mental training, the Normal School serves unquestionably a highly useful purpose fitting them for this special work. The first essential qualifications of a good teacher, *education and mental discipline*, the young student already possesses. With a few weeks of special training he can readily acquire those methods which experience has proved to be best adapted for teaching others. The function of the Normal school in New England is to polish and sharpen the well tempered steel to its destined use."

In this paragraph the editor of the *Press* proves himself to be sadly in want of information upon the subject he is attempting to discuss. He is laboring under the impression that the Normal Schools of Massachusetts and New England generally, attempt to impart professional instruction only, and that this occupies only a few weeks. As we happen to have before us a circular of one of the Massachusetts Normal Schools we will quote its general course of study, premising that its strictly professional studies extend through all the period of the student's connection with the school:

"GENERAL STUDIES—Class I.—Ornithology, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, the History of the United States, and Good Behavior; and also, Algebra, Vocal Music, Drawing, Physiology, and Hygiene, (which in the words of the law shall be taught in all the public schools in which the school committee deem it expedient.) By a recent statute 'Agriculture' has been added to these studies."

"Class II.—General History, Book-keeping, Surveying, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, the Civil Polity of this Commonwealth, and of the United States, and the Latin Language."

"Class III.—The Greek and French Languages, Astronomy, Geology, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Science, and Political Economy."—See General Statutes of Mass., cap. 33, §§ 1, 2.

Now, to our feeble apprehension, since we have not in Minnesota a multitude of colleges, high schools and academies, "these Normal Schools" seem to be not only the best but the sole resource of the people for teachers. And since Massachusetts with her multitude of colleges, &c., which are venerable with years, has furnished one trained teacher to every fifty employed in the State. If the *Press* can suggest any agency which, with no better encouragement than it has afforded to this enterprise, can, in the same time, produce greater results, it is in duty bound to give the world the benefit of your special intelligence and wisdom in educational affairs.

But let us "mathematically demonstrate" a little further. Had the new projected and commenced at Winona been ready for use two years and four months ago, so that instead of 50 there had been 250 students, it requires no very elaborate demonstration that by next autumn, with proper exertions we might have 200 specially trained teachers ready for the field and pledged to the work of improving and building up our suffering common school system. This result would have given us one trained teacher to every ten employed in our schools. And further, had similar schools been at the same time established at Mankato and St. Cloud, and the press and people of the State laid hold of the subject with that zeal which its vital importance demands, it is very clear that instead of 40 we might have had, by the first of September next, 600 educated, skilled teachers, to the 2,000 now required to work the system. This would have given to the State a well prepared teacher to less than every four employed by the people.

This calculation, based upon the actual results of less than three years work of the Normal School at Winona, shows how preposterous is the assertion of the *Press* that it would take centuries to supply by the agencies in question the Schools of the State with teachers.

There is another important consideration which is altogether lost sight of in the crude discussion of this subject by many who volunteer their views upon it. That consideration is that the indirect benefits which grow out of the operation of these training schools are quite as great as the direct ones. A good teacher and his school become the centre of influences which radiate in every direction. His example becomes contagious, and is studied and imitated by his fellows. In his school, conducted on sound principles, are instructed multitudes who will teach in turn, and who will carry his improved methods into successful practice where before ignorance and incompetency have borne undisputed sway. We have in mind at this moment a large school in an adjoining county taught by two graduates of the Normal School in which there is a class of nearly a dozen persons receiving special professional instructions preparatory to teaching the current year. Such cases will in a short time be multiplied until they will abound in every county and furnish all the local Normal Schools that will be required to meet our wants.

The *Press* thinks that in States like Massachusetts, where a multitude of colleges, high schools and academies are annually turning out large numbers of candidates for the teacher's profession, with a considerable degree of educational and mental training, the Normal School serves unquestionably a highly useful purpose fitting them for this special work. The first essential qualifications of a good teacher, *education and mental discipline*, the young student already possesses. With a few weeks of special training he can readily acquire those methods which experience has proved to be best adapted for teaching others. The function of the Normal school in New England is to polish and sharpen the well tempered steel to its destined use."

In this paragraph the editor of the *Press* proves himself to be sadly in want of information upon the subject he is attempting to discuss. He is laboring under the impression that the Normal Schools of Massachusetts and New England generally, attempt to impart professional instruction only, and that this occupies only a few weeks. As we happen to have before us a circular of one of the Massachusetts Normal Schools we will quote its general course of study, premising that its strictly professional studies extend through all the period of the student's connection with the school:

"GENERAL STUDIES—Class I.—Ornithology, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, the History of the United States, and Good Behavior; and also, Algebra, Vocal Music, Drawing, Physiology, and Hygiene, (which in the words of the law shall be taught in all the public schools in which the school committee deem it expedient.) By a recent statute 'Agriculture' has been added to these studies."

"Class II.—General History, Book-keeping, Surveying, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, the Civil Polity of this Commonwealth, and of the United States, and the Latin Language."

"Class III.—The Greek and French Languages, Astronomy, Geology, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Science, and Political Economy."—See General Statutes of Mass., cap. 33, §§ 1, 2.

LOCAL NEWS.

Lost.—A Gold Mounted Jet Cross mounting gone from one end of the cross. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the *Messenger* Office.

POSTPONED.—A number of advertisements have been unavoidably postponed, on account of the late hour at which they were presented.

LEVER IMPROVEMENT.—Messrs. Bronson, Cover & Co., are making a fine improvement on the Lake front of their ware-house, in an extension and improvement of their levee. Their intention is to make levee room sufficient for business, and to secure sufficient water to enable the largest steamers to discharge and receive freights without inconvenience, from their extensive ware-rooms.

OUR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—Of course every person desiring a warm meal, prepared in *recherche* style, will find our old friend JOHN MORGAN, but for the information of visitors it will be well enough to state that Mr. Morgan has taken rooms in Mower's Block, where he can always be found supplied with all of the delicacies of the season. What cannot be found at Morgan's to gratify the most fastidious taste of the epicurean, surely cannot be worth eating.

PERSONAL.—We seldom have the blues, but when we do, we always desire the presence of that big souled soldier and true gentleman, Capt. A. R. Kiefer, of St. Paul. He made our sanctum glad yesterday by the sentiments of his countenance. If a man does not support his home paper will never make an affectionate husband or be kind to his children. Think of that ladies, when young men are bending their elbows in the direction of your hearts. Some gushing "poise" thus hubbubsons himself on this subject:

PERSONAL.—We seldom have the blues, but when we do, we always desire the presence of that big souled soldier and true gentleman, Capt. A. R. Kiefer, of St. Paul. He made our sanctum glad yesterday by the sentiments of his countenance. If a man does not support his home paper will never make an affectionate husband or be kind to his children. Think of that ladies, when young men are bending their elbows in the direction of your hearts. Some gushing "poise" thus hubbubsons himself on this subject:

Immigration Pamphlet.

The third edition of "Minnesota; its Advantages to Settlers" is now circulating. The fourth will be issued next week. Permanent arrangements having been made with the State to supply the entire demand upon my plan of circulation. The title page now reads thus: "Published by the State. Send lists to G. Hart Hause, St. Paul, Minnesota, by whom it will be mailed free of charge to any letters I receive asking for it in sets, dozen and hundred. The object being to send information regarding our State to all parts of our own and foreign countries, not exclusively to those who think of changing their residence but to good citizens everywhere. Respectfully, G. Hart Hause."

Hartless Eloquence of a Married Man.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the following account of the recent elopement of a citizen of New London, N. H.:

The name of the eloping husband is Capt. Samuel M. Carr. He is about 45 years old, and belongs to one of the most respectable families in New London. For many years he was a farmer. When he was but a boy he entered the military service, and for a short time was a Captain in the Eleventh Regiment, where his record was of a doubtful character. Returning home he kept the New London Hotel about a year, and then concluded to emigrate, as he affirmed, to California. The divorced woman with whom he eloped from New York was Mrs. Burpee, who is about 20 years of age and of rather propinquous appearance. She was married young to a New London farmer, who was not pleased with her conduct, and who got a divorce from her about two years ago. Mrs. Burpee was employed by Mr. Carr in New York to do his bidding, and to assist in taking care of the children. While so employed an intimacy sprang up between her and the proprietor of the house, which culminated in one of the most heated eloquias on record. Up to within two or three years, Mr. Carr had been regarded as one of the bold and reliable men of the town, and even the most sanguine enemy with Mr. Burpee was not universally looked upon in a cynical light. Only when he neglected and abandoned his own faithful wife, did the New London public believe him a thoroughly guilty man. When he left New London with his wife and three interesting children, Mrs. Burpee went in his train to New York. On the afternoon of that day, Mr. Carr and family took the train for New York. In the meantime, Mrs. Burpee took the morning train for Grafton, where she stopped and took the return cars, actually travelling to New York on the same train and boat with Carr and his family, and, on reaching the city, going unobserved to the same hotel. Carr's wife became ill, and he hastened to look after his infirm baggage, and then went to Mrs. Burpee's room, and took immediate measures for his hasty departure. He took a vessel for South America, which he is to touch at Panama, traveling under the name of Samuel M. Carter. He bought a ticket for himself, wife, three children and baggage, for which he paid \$100. The wife paid all his baggage is pretty sure evidence that he had sold his for South America. A telegram has been sent to Panama, directing his arrest as soon as the steamer touches that port. His wife journeyed alone to Boston and back to New York, and then sorrowfully returned to the protection of her friends in New Hampshire, arriving at Hopkinton, where she had relatives, she found her entire worldly possessions to consist of \$1 and one suit of clothes. Her guilty husband took not only her children, to whom she was fondly attached, but the greater portion of her clothing and keepsees, and his own property, amounting as it was supposed, to six or eight thousand dollars. As was to be expected, the intelligent created great excitement in New London, where the injured husband had long lived, and where she is universally esteemed. Immediately after her return, prominent men tendered their services to aid in the arrest of her husband, while the ladies of New London went at once to work to raise money for the present comfort and support. Several hundred dollars were subscribed by citizens to defray the expenses of the detective officers in New York who have the matter in charge. But the crowning proof of the interest which the public take in the unfortunate affair is the fact that in the town meeting at New London, yesterday, it was voted to raise \$1,000 to aid in the arrest, return, and prosecution of Samuel M. Carr. His detection at Panama is considered quite probable.

Seed Wheat.

From the Wisconsin Democrat.

We learn that there is a great demand among farmers all over the State for good seed wheat—many having raised poor wheat last year; others having sold themselves short; while others still came into the State too late last year to raise a crop. In this city, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mankato, and other points, over \$2 per bushel has been paid for good seed wheat. It is now too late to plant, so farmers have not the means to purchase seed. We hope that not an acre of tillable land will be permitted to lie idle the present season for the want of seed. Those who are too poor to buy, should be aided by their more fortunate neighbors, who should look to their new crop for their pay. It has also been suggested that the association of good seed, much poor, foul wheat, will be sown. Farmers should use all possible means to avoid sowing poor seed, as a short crop will be sure to follow, and the land will be ruined for years.

ANX ONE WILL DO.

A maiden of certain age, To catch a husband did engage; But had no power, the price of life, And living became too large. Without success, she thought it time to meet the fates of man above!

Departing from the usual course, Of paint, and such like, for remedies, With sil' her milk, the ancient mad, Who had no time to pray, and prayed; Unconscious that a grave o'er! Was perched above—the mousing foul!

"O! give—a husband, give," she cried, "While yet I may become a bride, Soon will my day of grace be o'er, And living become too large, I'll die without an early love, And none to meet me there above!"

"O! 'tis a fate too hard to bear; Then answer this, my humble prayer; And, oh! a husband give to me!"

"I'll keep base touch, cried "Whoa, who, who?"

"Who, Lord? And dost thou ask me who?"

"Why, any one, good Lord, will do."

Refusing But Not Runzing.

There is something strange in society than law, and this is public opinion. An English Princess Helena, Queen Victoria's third daughter, was married last year to Prince Christian, of Glucksburg, a poor man, who has nothing to live upon except a pension granted to his wife by parliament. But the Queen has given him the use of a large residence, and the expense of fitting up and furnishing it has been entirely included in the sum for keeping the royal palaces in repair, and ordered to be paid by parliament. The prince is twice as old as his wife, and, indeed, it has been whispered that originally he offered his hand, with nothing in it, to the Queen, herself, upon whose whimsical conduct he was looking with tender sympathy. The offer was declined, but ended in a marriage with the daughter. Prince of Christians has been a captain in some German regiment, and is to make him honorary major general when he is about 40 years of age. When the Prince of Wales made a colonel in the Eleventh Regiment, he was a major throughout the British army at the idea of any one, were he twenty times a prince, being placed over the head of a company of veterans who, before his mother was born, fought and bled for his country. This discontent has been maintained at last, it is reported, the commander-in-chief of the British army, General G. C. Cambridge, the Queen's first wife, is pretty tall and slender, a middle-aged man. Under the apple-trees, all pink and white and tender green, there stood a young girl with a fair face and light brown hair. Next the fair girl was another, dark brown and heavily bearded, and the light brown hair a blossom. The middle-aged, short-haired woman signed: "Not a word about Sam Colden! If the girl ain't spoiled, it will be by the manufacturers."

"I tell you what you can do," and the woman shook her head wisely. "You can stop these goings-on with Sam Colden."

"Goings-on? What?"

"Look here!"

The middle-aged woman pointed to the moonlit orchard.

"There is a pretty tall and slender, a middle-aged man, east."

"There is nothing left but tomorrow,"

"We will be married to-morrow."

Lumbering Operations on Rum River
From the Minneapolis Chronicle, Minn.

The lumbering operations on Rum river during the past winter have been in every sense of the word successful. There has been employed 800 men, the timber being worth \$20,000 and 250 oxen. The following table exhibits the number of men employed by each firm, together with the horses and oxen used by the men. Vertically the pine forests on this river and its tributaries cannot be counted in any other way than the source of great wealth.

EAST BRANCH OF RUM RIVER

| Name of Firm. | Men, Hrs., Ox. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Smith & Son | 8 8 |
| Curtis & Son | 4 4 |
| Lowell & Campbell | 112 6 2 |
| Fulmer & Linsay | 4 4 |
| W. B. Estor & Co. | 18 6 |
| Hard & Linsay | 6 6 |
| J. Cartwright | 22 10 |
| J. Duthie | 13 8 |
| Francklin & Co. (Omnibus Co.) | 12 4 |
| Michel & Frost | 6 6 |
| James McLean | 17 10 |
| Todd, Gordon & Co. (Whitney) | 17 10 |
| F. G. Mayo | 10 6 |
| H. F. Brown (Lumber Co.) | 20 8 |
| Dyer & Co. | 9 6 |
| (Upper camp) | 20 8 |
| F. G. Mayo | 16 6 |
| Haydon & Co. | 12 5 |
| G. H. Warren (Lower camp) | 14 8 |
| Alles & Warren | 13 8 |
| William Brown & Son | 11 4 |
| W. E. Jones & Co. | 16 6 |
| Todd, Gordon & Co. (Royer's | 11 6 |
| H. F. Brown | 8 6 |
| John Thompson | 11 6 |
| Cobb & Leighton (Burbett's) | 20 8 |
| Book & Duvall (Burbett's) | 5 2 |
| E. Messa | 30 10 |
| Rolling & Days | 6 2 |
| Patterson & Bacon | 15 6 |
| Atkinson & Co. (West Branch) | 13 6 |
| Chase & Kewe | 17 6 |
| Day & Son | 21 6 |
| B. H. Ward | 16 6 |
| Routis & Son | 22 8 |
| W. Stanchfield | 15 6 |
| H. D. Williams | 30 14 |
| Fred Clark | 4 6 |
| Leighton | 8 6 |
| Aspinwall | 16 10 |
| Cutter | 15 10 |
| Gass & Frost | 11 5 |
| Chase | 71 18 |
| Wm. H. Ward | 2 8 |
| Brookway | 14 4 |
| Total | 812 293 219 |

Change of Railroad Officers.

From the Wilsonian Republican, 21. By an official circular it is announced that Mr. D. W. Keyes has resigned his position as General Freight Agent of the Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, and has succeeded Mr. A. J. Mead. Mr. Keyes' connection with the road dates from the fall of 1855, and the discharge of his duties during the period in which he has been at the head of the Freight Department he has shown marked ability for the position, and has made many friends who will regret his resignation. His successor, Mr. Mead, is well known to our business men, and position as to his right for this key has given him an extensive acquaintance in this community. Ever prompt, energetic and faithful, he is well suited for the position to which he has been promoted.

A Noble Masonic Lodge.

From the Wilsonian Republican, 21. The Masonic fraternity of this city evinced extraordinary and praiseworthy generosity, by subscribing, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, the sum of \$250 to the fund for the relief of the destitute people of the South. The money is to be disbursed through Masonic agencies, but without any condition whatever except the necessities of the people for whose benefit the subscription was made. This liberal example is worthy of imitation by other societies in our midst.

DURING ROBBERY.

Eight Men Rob a Railway Train of \$20,000 and Escape.

\$5000 Reward Offered for their Arrest.

The telegraph briefly announced on Saturday morning that on Friday morning the office of the cashier of the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Railroad company had been broken into by a party of men and robbed of the cashier's box, containing \$20,000. The Louisville Journal of the 30th ult., gives the following particulars of the robbery.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, Patsy Dean, the watchman of the new passenger depot of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, on Front street, was approached by a party of about eight apparently negro men, and asked by one of them if that building was a hotel. He had difficulty in reply that it was not, when they seized him, then blotted and gagged him.

One of the crowd avowed that he would kill the watchman, and was only prevented apparently by the intercession of one or two of the crowd who consented to spare his life in the consideration of the fact that he was a hard worker.

This condition was hard to sustain, as the watchman was hard to sustain, as the gagged was tight.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company. An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

It happened that Mr. Sanders had been up till a late hour, counting out the money in his hands, with a view of starting up the railroad yesterday morning to pay off the employees of the road.

This money amounting to over \$20,000, he had not yet got rid of him.

He immediately turned to the police, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

He immediately turned to the police, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

They then carried the watchman up the stairway, and laid him down on the balcony. Two of them guarded him, while the other six proceeded to force an entrance to the room occupied as an office by J. T. Sanders, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

An alarm was sounded, and the watchman found that two of what they sought—the railroad's paymaster.

STATEMENT
of the Receipts and Expenditures of Washington County for the year ending the 28th of February, 1867.

RECEIPTS—Common County Fund.

Balance in Co. Treasury, Mich., 1867, \$7385 97

Taxes collected from March 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1867, 12912 20

Interest and penalty collected during the year, 1925 66

Costs of the year, 367 04

Collected from Dakota County, expenses in trial of McCullum, 565 15

Collected from Dakota County for transporting pauper, 55 45

Collected from Hennepin County for transporting pauper, 97 25

Jobs done for the County, 15 00

Ferry license by Patrick McGuire, do 15 00

Liquor license by George Felt, 15 00

do Walker & Judd, 15 00

do Conrad Drexler, 15 00

do Christian Dreher, 15 00

do Walker & Dibble, 15 00

do W. Lux, 15 00

do Serec & Minor, 15 00

do Walker & Judd, 15 00

The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

TERMS...\$2.00 A YEAR
Invariably in Advance.

VOLUME 11.

NUMBER 32.

County Superintendent's Report
of Winter Term of Schools in
Washington County, Ending
April 1st, 1867.

An examination was held in 20 schools, at or near the close of the term. The branches examined were Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, so far as the pupils had reviewed.

Those who passed a satisfactory examination were to have their names appear in the county paper, on a "Roll of Honor."

The following is the result: The whole number of pupils examined was 375; of this number, 108 were successful.

School District No. 3. Sam'l W. Campbell, Teacher. Term of school, 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 65. Number who were examined, 26. Number successful, 11, as follows:—Frank Moore, Candace Welshouse, M. Jane Meredith, Mary Rich, Eugenia Welshouse, Charles Westergren, Dora Allen, James Stewart, Gordon Welshouse, Sarah Lawton and Alice Carlson.

School District No. 5. — Sarah O'Brien, Teacher. School 3 months. Number pupils enrolled, 25. Number examined, 16. Number successful, 4, as follows:—Gratia Lyman, John Lyman, Arthur Lyman and Arizona Rutherford.

School District No. 7. — Wellington Collins, teacher. School, 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 45. Number examined, 19. Number successful, 3, as follows:—Frank Webster, Wm. Masterman and Wm. Rutherford.

School District No. 8. — Maggie McGrath, teacher. School 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 18. Number examined, 14. Number successful, 4, as follows:—Edwin Jackman, Alice Jackman, Johna Marty and Anna Bloomer.

School District No. 10. — Nellie Jackman, teacher. School 3 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 18. Number examined, 12. Number successful, 5, as follows:—Winfield Soule, Louis Masterman, Melvina Masterman, Mary Withrow and Edwin Judkins.

School District No. 17. — Kate Malley, teacher. School 3 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 32. Number examined, 27. Number successful, 5, as follows:—Maggie Malone, Cornelius Kity, John Mackey, John Noonan and William Noonan.

School District No. 19. — Sarah O. Thompson, teacher. School 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 19. Number examined, 12. Number successful, none.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, APRIL 17, 1867.

LOCAL NEWS.

Another Disastrous Fire.

Our city was visited by another disastrous fire at about half past 12 o'clock Saturday morning, resulting in the total destruction of four buildings at the foot of Chestnut street. Two of the buildings were owned by Morgan May, Esq.—one of them occupied as a saloon and residences, and the other as a warehouse, occupied by Julius Brunswick, in which was stored produce to the value of \$25,000. The bowling alley of Mr. John Shorthill, and the large frame building occupied by Mr. Thelan as a saloon—owned by Edward Dodge of New York—were the other victims of the devouring element. Mr. Thelan had an insurance of \$3,000 on his stock, but so far as we can learn the other parties were uninsured.

The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, but who or for what motive the infamous deed was perpetrated, is yet a mystery.

As near as can be ascertained the losses sustained amount to \$15,000. Fires are becoming too common in our city and may necessitate vigilance committees.

Death of Mr. JACKMAN.—Mr. Joseph JACKMAN, father of Hon. Henry A. JACKMAN, died suddenly last Saturday morning of apoplexy. He had been indisposed for some days from a slight injury, but the morning being pleasant he walked out into the door yard, when he fell and almost instantly expired.

Mr. JACKMAN was born in Brunswick, Maine, in 1793, and was consequently seventy-four years of age. He was a man of remarkable physical and mental vigor, and retained his faculties unimpaired up to the time of his death. He had been a resident of this city since 1857, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was one of our earliest Minnesota acquaintances, and we shall miss his sage counsels and pleasant intercourse.

Mr. JACKMAN was a soldier in the war of 1812, and during the late rebellion was one of the most zealous supporters of the Government to be found in the community. We well remember his congratulations when we entered the service in 1862.

With a warm grasp of the hand and flashing eye peculiar to him, he said—"God bless you, my boy—were I ten years younger I would shoulder my musket and devote my last years, as I did my first, to the service of my country."

Ever green will be his memory with those who knew him best. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. JACKMAN's mother, 103 years of age, is still living.

His funeral took place yesterday—the exercises being conducted at the Myrtle street church by Rev. Mr. Caldwell and Rev. Mr. Howell.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand. While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life. We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

RETURNED.—Our merchants are returning from the East, where they have been making their spring purchases. David Bronson, of the firm of Bronson, Cover & Co., and L. E. Torinus returned a day or two since from New York and Boston. Others will be home in a few days, and upon the opening of navigation the city will be well supplied with all descriptions of merchandise.

VERY LUCID.—A party of gentlemen were yesterday discussing the origin of Saturday morning's fire, when one of the number very emphatically expressed the opinion that it was the work of an incendiary. A fellow-citizen of the Hibernian persuasion stands in the circle became indignant. "Incendiary, did ye say? Be jabbers! I'll be bottom dollar that ye are mistaken! Some dirty scapen set her on fire!" The crowd went to the Arcade and smiled.

RE-APPOINTED.—We understand that Major A. C. MORRILL, the newly-appointed Collector for this District, has re-appointed Judge MURDOCK as his deputy for this subdivision.

AN ORDINANCE.—To amend an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to establish fire limits within the city of Stillwater."

The City Council of the City of Stillwater do ordain:

SEC. 1. That section 4 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend an ordinance to establish fire limits within the city of Stillwater," passed February 14th, 1867, be amended so as to read as follows:—

No person shall raise or elevate from the ground any wooden building now standing within the limits above described, by constructing thereunder or thereon another story or part of a story, and no person shall without the consent of the City Council, by resolution thereof, enter upon the records of the City Council, in any manner increase the height of any wooden building now standing upon the limits above described. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, forfeit a penalty of fifty (\$50) dollars, and also, a penalty of fifty (\$50) dollars for each and every week said building shall remain so raised, or elevated.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its publication.

Passed April 9, 1867.

JOHN S. PROCTOR,
Mayor, Pro Tem.

A. K. DOE,
City Recorder.

Lient. Jacob Marty, formerly of this city, died in Washington City a few days since of consumption.

A FITNESS OF THINGS.—The people of the inland lakes has brought myriads of geese, ducks and pigeons to our northern latitude during the past few days. Our sportsmen are having rare amusement in bagging these delicious birds.

FUN FOR SPORTSMEN.—The opening of the inland lakes has brought

myriads of geese, ducks and pigeons to

our northern latitude during the past

few days. Our sportsmen are having

rare amusement in bagging these de-

licious birds.

PASSED APRIL 9, 1867.

JOHN S. PROCTOR,
Mayor, Pro Tem.

A. K. DOE,
City Recorder.

Lient. Jacob Marty, formerly of this

city, died in Washington City a few

days since of consumption.

New Court House—Location.

The county Commissioners a few days since, after judicious deliberation, determined to erect the new court house on block 36—occupying the entire block. The location is a beautiful one, and from the site selected, the building will be an ornament to the city, and the structure one of which every citizen of the county will feel a just pride. With characteristic liberality, Messrs. Churchill & Nelson donated the entire block, while other parties guaranteed one thousand dollars towards the expense of grading Third street, which leads directly to the court house grounds.

The opening of Third street alone will be worth thousands of dollars to our citizens.

The contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Messrs. G. M. Seymour and W. M. May at \$40,500. Work will be commenced in a few days.

WEATHER—RIVER—STEAMBOAT ARRIVAL.—A warm rain during Sunday and Monday, and bright sunshine yesterday and this morning, have produced their effects upon the ice. The St. Croix river is now clear of ice from this place to Taylors Falls, while the lake is open from the head to Bronson's warehouse, below Chestnut street. Boats from below may be expected in a few days, as the Mississippi is clear of ice with the exception of Lake Pepin.

The "Minnie Will," Capt. Bradley, came down from the Falls on Monday, the 15th, returning yesterday.

SPARKING, SUNDAY NIGHT.—The alarm of fire on Sunday night was occasioned by the breaking and throwing out of a door or window near Nelson's Avenue of a Petroleo lamp, by a gallant young friend of ours who was indulging in the luxury of Platonic emotions so peculiar to Sunday evenings. No damage was done further than disturbing the slumbers or devotional exercises of half of our citizens.

DEPENDED.—Through the kindness of Miss Etta Fay, we have been furnished with a lengthy, though interesting communication, from Mrs. Isabel R. Williams, a former resident of our county, but now a missionary at Tientsin, China, addressed to the Sabbath school at Afton, of which Mrs. W. was formerly an active member.

The communication will be read with pleasure by the many personal friends of this estimable lady, and we regret our inability to publish it to day. It will appear as soon as the crowded state of our columns will admit.

SPARKING, SUNDAY NIGHT.—The alarm of fire on Sunday night was occasioned by the breaking and throwing out of a door or window near Nelson's Avenue of a Petroleo lamp, by a gallant young friend of ours who was indulging in the luxury of Platonic emotions so peculiar to Sunday evenings. No damage was done further than disturbing the slumbers or devotional exercises of half of our citizens.

DEPENDED.—Through the kindness of Miss Etta Fay, we have been furnished with a lengthy, though interesting communication, from Mrs. Isabel R. Williams, a former resident of our county, but now a missionary at Tientsin, China, addressed to the Sabbath school at Afton, of which Mrs. W. was formerly an active member.

The communication will be read with pleasure by the many personal friends of this estimable lady, and we regret our inability to publish it to day. It will appear as soon as the crowded state of our columns will admit.

THE SNOW FLAKE.—The Poets and writers of romance often refer to the snowflake as an emblem of purity. When we see the snow falling gently to the ground, we think of D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*, which we think is quite as pure and produces biscuit nearly as light. It is full weight, and, you, therefore, get more saleratus for the same money.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

We commend him to the parental care of Perkins and McMaster, of the Leader, and hosts of other Lake City friends.

GOOD BY!—Lou. HOWARD, the leader and instructor of our Cornell Band, came into our sanctum this morning and extended his farewelling hand.

While holding our right hand, the left one involuntarily crossed the fountains of the lacrymal fluid, for we dislike to part with genial friends.—He goes to Lake City to try country life.

STATEMENT
Of Money in the Treasury of Washington
County, State of Minnesota, March 1st 1867:
AFTON.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Town tax. | \$143.29 |
| Bounty tax. | 49.75 |
| Road tax. | 125.45 |
| Total. | 318.49 |
| | BAYTOWN. |
| Town tax. | 80.43 |
| Special School tax. | 77 |
| Bounty tax. | 332.56 |
| Total. | 423.76 |
| | COTTAGE GROVE |
| Town tax. | 149.07 |
| Bounty tax. | 569.69 |
| Road tax. | 134.54 |
| Total. | 862.90 |
| | DENMARK |
| Town tax. | 322.86 |
| Bounty tax. | 127.36 |
| Road tax. | 179.68 |
| Total. | 629.40 |
| | GRANT. |
| Town tax. | 105.79 |
| Bounty tax. | 739.52 |
| Special school tax. | 3.23 |
| Total. | 866.54 |
| | LAKE ERIE. |
| Town tax. | 78.86 |
| Bounty tax. | 138.32 |
| Road tax. | 4.90 |
| Total. | 217 |
| | NEWPORT. |
| Town tax. | 52.73 |
| Road tax. | 2.99 |
| Dog license fund. | 3.83 |
| Total. | 56.55 |
| | OAKDALE |
| Town tax. | 140.47 |
| Bounty tax. | 132.03 |
| Road tax. | 168.11 |
| Total. | 430.66 |
| | TOWN OF STILLWATER. |
| Town tax. | 10.75 |
| Road tax. | 70.31 |
| Bounty tax. | 610.63 |
| Total. | 691.74 |
| | STILLWATER (City) |
| Town tax. | 183.89 |
| Road tax. | 125 |
| Levee tax. | 139.26 |
| City tax. | 3861.55 |
| Total. | 5556.89 |
| | WOODYBURY. |
| Town tax. | 209.96 |
| Bounty tax. | 174.44 |
| Road tax. | 108.12 |
| Total. | 485.52 |
| | COUNTY. |
| County Revenue. | 9645.37 |
| County Bonds and Interest. | 6187.32 |
| County Poor. | 1516.89 |
| Total. | 17296.58 |
| | STATE. |
| State Revenue. | 6567.91 |
| State Interest. | 1697.09 |
| State Sinking Fund. | 1606.59 |
| State School Fund. | 742 |
| U. S. War. | 21.81 |
| Total. | 9882.82 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Redemption. | 846.35 |
| Military. | 33.12 |
| Dog License Fund. | 33.65 |
| Surplus of Sales. | 24.29 |
| School District No. 1. | 204.57 |
| do do 2. | 101.54 |
| do do 3. | 709.19 |
| do do 4. | 99.04 |
| do do 5. | 159.11 |
| do do 6. | 208.54 |
| do do 7. | 163.99 |
| do do 8. | 144.96 |
| do do 9. | 378.08 |
| do do 10. | 50.04 |
| do do 11. | 91.84 |
| do do 12. | 295.04 |
| do do 13. | 60.97 |
| do do 14. | 451.42 |
| do do 15. | 136.54 |
| do do 16. | 104.96 |
| do do 17. | 135.73 |
| do do 18. | 161.45 |
| do do 19. | 100.96 |
| do do 20. | 233.07 |
| do do 21. | 386.07 |
| do do 22. | 67.37 |
| do do 23. | 67.37 |
| do do 24. | 138.42 |
| do do 25. | 44.49 |
| do do 26. | 154.60 |
| do do 27. | 165.61 |
| do do 28. | 178.51 |
| do do 29. | 53.44 |
| do do 30. | 145.26 |
| do do 31. | 66.25 |
| do do 32. | 112.79 |
| do do 33. | 30.43 |
| do do 34. | 150.60 |
| do do 35. | 445.96 |
| do do 36. | 242.45 |
| do do 37. | 50.23 |
| do do 38. | 53.49 |
| Total. | \$10,912.60 |
| | E. A. FOLSON, County Treasurer. RUDOLPH LERNICK, County Auditor. |

**PLASTIC
SLATE
ROOFING.**
PLASTIC SLATE,
FOR ROOFING,
AND OTHER PURPOSES!

THIS MATERIAL makes the
BEST ROOF KNOWN,
And is just what constitutes a
PERFECT ROOF.

LIGHT, CHEAP, DURABLE,
And absolutely
FIRE-&WATERPROOF.

No summer sun dissolves it, no winter cold
can melt it. It has been fully tested, and time
and trial have set the seal of entire success upon it.

Lousy roofs are easily repaired with this
material. I earnestly request the attention of
all builders, those about to build to the su-
periority of this Roofing over all other kinds.
Roots applied and material furnished by
E. CAPRON,

Licensee for Washington county,
Stillwater, April 10, 1867.—n31

PRATT & HUGHSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES.

No. 221 THIRD STREET,
Boggs' Block, a few doors above the Bridge
ST. PAUL, MINN. 1867.

THE SAWYER HOUSE!

THE PLACE FOR TRAVELERS!
THE PLACE FOR BOARDERS!
THE PLACE FOR FAMILIES!

THE PLACE FOR EXCURSIONISTS!

The Place for Everybody!

This is one of the most commodious Hotels
in the North-West, and for years past has
stood at the head of the list of first-class
Hotels. It has recently been re-furnished
throughout, with a view to the accommoda-
tion of the growing wants of Stillwater and
the St. Croix Valley. The rooms are of un-
usually

Large Dimensions,
well-ventilated, and elegantly furnished. All
of the appointments have been arranged with
a view to the comfort and convenience of
guests.

Terms, moderate—Fare, unexcelled by any
other Hotel.

JOHN LOWELL, Proprietor.

ALBERT LOWELL, Superintendent.

Stillwater, June 20, 1866.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,
THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

The ladies and gentlemen of St. Paul and
vicinity are invited to call and examine the
LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT
OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,
GOLD AND SILVER

Watches, Clocks, Silver Ware, Plated Ware,
Gold Goods, Silver Fox Sets, Garters, Oak
Baskets, Gold & China, Plate, Thimbles, &
anything pertaining to a first class Jewelry Store.

My goods are purchased exclusively for
the trade from the largest wholesale houses in the
Union and for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represent-
ed. Cash paid for old gold and silver. A full
supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on
hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent
for the celebrated

AMERICAN WATCHES.

Particular attention paid to repairing every
description of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
in the best possible manner. We manufacture
kinds of

H A I R W O R K ,

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our
line. All work will be done promptly in a
workmanlike manner, and BETTER THAN
ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS
SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders
by letter or otherwise will receive prompt at-
tention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of
the watch manufactured for the trade at rea-
sonable discount.

Stone in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert
Hall, near the Post Office.

D. C. GREENLEAF.

C A S T L E & C A M E R O N ,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

STILLWATER — MINNESOTA.

Collections made and the business of a general
agency promptly attended to.

OFFICE IN HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK.

DENTISTRY.

D. PATTERSON, Dentist.

Will announce that he will be at the
newly erected House of Gold
Weeks, prepared to attend to all work in the
Dental line that may be desired.

All work intrusted to me will be
W A R A N T E D

to give perfect satisfaction.

M. H. PATTERSON.

Stillwater, Feb. 12, 1867.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses,

Fish's Largest Caskets and Walnut Coffins.

A. B. EASTON,
NOTARY PUBLISHER.

At the Messenger Office, Stillwater.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Stillwater April 20, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND SAINT PAUL RAIL. WAY,

CLOSE CONNECTIONS MADE, BOTH AT MILWAUKEE AND SAINT PAUL, WITH ALL THE GREAT THROUGH LINES.

Two Extra Trains Daily, Each Way,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

Purchase tickets via LA CROSSE and MILWAUKEE.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent; S. S. Morris, General Manager.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS, apply to
L. C. GEORGE, Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

R. O. STRONG'S
Carpet Hall,
225 Third Street,
St. Paul — Minnesota.

Import Dealer in Manufactures of
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, CURTAIN
Materials and TRIMMINGS, UPHOLSTERING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES, Wall Paper, Mattresses, Pillows, &c.

October, 1861.—5—

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet
Organ, forty different styles, adapted to
sacred and secular music, is now on
each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER
MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded
them. Illustrated Catalogues free! Address
MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or
MASON BROTHERS, New York.

W. M. McCLELLAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Stillwater, Feb. 29, 1867.

Buckwheat Flour.

For sale low, by
BUTLER & DODD.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

I take this method of informing my friends
and the public generally, that I have purchased
the entire

Stock of Groceries,

from the firm of Webster, Schaeffer & Val-
entines, at the

CORNER OF MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS,
STILLWATER, MINN.,
(Bronson's old stand).

Where I will keep constantly on hand a full
and good assortment of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup,
Cider, Vinegar, best quality,

No. 1 & 2 Mackers, Codfish,

Butter, Cheese,

Crackers, best quality,

No. 1 Raisins, very superior,

Yeast Powder, Soda, Corn-Starch,

Tobacco, smoking and chewing, Starch, &c.

A L S O

CROCKERY WARE.

Wash-tubs, Wash-boards, Clothes Baskets,

Wooden Pails, Churns, and all other
articles usually kept in a

First-Class Grocery Store.

from the firm of Webster, Schaeffer & Val-
entines, at the

CORNER OF MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS,
STILLWATER, MINN.,
(Bronson's old stand).

Where I will keep constantly on hand a full
and good assortment of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup,
Cider, Vinegar, best quality;

No. 1 & 2 Mackers, Codfish,

Butter, Cheese,

Crackers, best quality,

No. 1 Raisins, very superior,

Yeast Powder, Soda, Corn-Starch,

<p

State Library

The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

VOLUME 11.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, APRIL 24, 1867.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE MESSENGER TO-DAY.—Mr. Auditor Lehmicke has monopolized most of our space to-day, to the exclusion of our usual budget of local matters. Readers and advertisers must excuse us. While the Auditor's communication may not prove one of interest to the general reader, it has a peculiar significance to the publisher. After the present issue the tax list will be published in supplemental form, thus enabling us to present the reader with the usual amount of reading matter—from twenty to twenty-five columns. Our inside pages to-day, however, will be found quite replete with interesting news and miscellany.

EASTER FESTIVAL.

Rev. Mr. Hills and family will be happy to see their friends at the Rectory on Thursday of this week from 3 to 7 o'clock—young persons from 7 to 10 o'clock.

THE WEATHER AND RIVER.

The weather during the past week has been mixed—rain and snow being the prominent features. This morning opens up clear and cool, however. Lake St. Croix has risen to within about three feet of high water mark. The lake is free of ice except at Catfish Bar, but must be sufficiently broken up to admit of the passage of boats. A boat is confidently expected through to-day. Lake Pepin opened on Sunday. The Itasca was the first boat through—reaching St. Paul Sunday afternoon. The Minnie Will and Pioneer are making regular trips between this city and Taylors Falls.

RE-PUBLISHED.—In order to meet orders for a hundred or more extra copies of the MESSENGER which we could not supply last week, we re-publish to-day for the benefit of interested parties, the report of the Superintendent of Schools for Washington county. It should be borne in mind that the report of this officer does not embrace the city schools—our eight or ten schools being under the direction of a local Superintendent.

DISSOLUTION.—By reference to advertisements it will be seen that the old and popular firm of Butler & Dodd has been dissolved—Mr. Dodd retiring. The business will be conducted by Mr. J. C. Butler, who has won hosts of friends through his urbanity and strictly honorable business intercourse.

GRAND OPENING.—The ladies of our city will be interested in knowing that on next Wednesday Mrs. Van Gemmen will open a new and first-class millinery store in the old post-office building on Chestnut street—an establishment much needed in our city.

The ladies will also be interested in the card of Mrs. Perkins, who proposes to execute all orders in the line of fashionable dress and cloak making. Patronize home enterprises.

PROF. FOWLER.—A letter from the agent of Prof. Fowler of New York, a few days since, says that distinguished gentleman will lecture in this city in a few days, but having mislaid the communication we cannot state the precise time. A ample notice of time and place will no doubt be given.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—At the M. E. Church of this place on the 27th and 28th inst. Preaching on Saturday evening at 7 p. m. Sunday morning at 10th a. m., also Sunday evening at 7th by the Rev. J. F. Claffee, Presiding Elder. All are invited to attend.

—In the year 1838, a Mr. Cobb, of Baltimore, was applied to change a \$10 note, which on looking at it he discovered to be a \$1,000 note. His suspicions were aroused, but he could find no more about it than that it had been offered, by an old negro woman as a \$10 note in payment for some small articles. He kept it and advertised it, but no claimant appeared. Finally he deposited it with the city authorities, and by them it has just been donated to the Orphan Asylum of Baltimore. Including interest, the sum now amounts to near \$8,000.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of farming land, to wit, 10 acres in a quarter of section 29, town 31, range 20, being about six miles from the city of Stillwater, and can be purchased at a bargain.

For further particulars inquire at the post office.

County Superintendent's Report of Winter Term of Schools in Washington County, Ending April 1st, 1867.

An examination was held in 20 schools, at or near the close of the term. The branches examined were Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, so far as the pupils had reviewed.

Those who passed a satisfactory examination were to have their names appear in the county paper, on a "Roll of Honor."

The following is the result: The whole number of pupils examined was 375; of this number, 103 were successful.

School District No. 3. Sam'l W. Campbell, Teacher. Term of school, 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 65. Number who were examined, 26. Number successful, 11, as follows:—Frank Moore, Candace Welsch, M. Jane Merleth, Mary Rich, Eugenia Welsch, Charles Westergren, Dora Allen, James Edmundson, Gordon Welsch, Sarah Lawton and Alice Carlson.

School District No. 5. Sarah O'Brien, Teacher. School, 3 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 25. Number examined, 16. Number successful, 4, as follows:—Gratia Lyman, John Lyman, Arthur Lyman and Arizona Rutherford.

School District No. 7. Wellington Collins, teacher. School, 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 45. Number examined, 14. Number successful, 11. Number successful, 2, as follows:—Charles Kemp and Willard F. Peak.

School District No. 34. C. P. Dahl, teacher. School, 5 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 26. Number examined, 23. Number successful, 18, as follows:—Julia Leavitt, Charles Leavitt, John Leavitt, Orrin Leavitt, Charles Henry, John Coffman, Eddie McDonald, Martha Donchne, Alice Trux, Laura Trux, Nathaniel Scofield, Ella Page, Albert Page, Jessie Page, Willie Frick, Eddie Frick, Jennie Campbell and Kate Campbell.

School District No. 10. Nellie Jackman, teacher. School 3 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 18. Number examined, 12. Number successful, 5, as follows:—Winfield Soule, Louisa Masterman, Melvina Masterman, Mary Withrow and Edwin Judkins.

School District No. 17. Kate May, teacher. School 3 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 32. Number examined, 27. Number successful, 5, as follows:—Maggie Malone, John Kilty, John Mackey, John Noonan and William Noonan.

School District No. 19. Sarah O. Thompson, teacher. School 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 19. Number examined, 12. Number successful, none.

School District No. 21. Samuel C. Moulton, teacher. School 3 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 40. Number examined, 23. Number successful, 8, as follows:—Jenny Shaw, Lizzie Shaw, Preston Jackson, George Jackson, Sophie Tyler, Della Tyler, Emma Johnson and Abby Griffin.

School District No. 22. J. W. Boxell, teacher. School 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 16. Number examined, 21. Number successful, 2, as follows:—Wm. Boxell and Aaron Rosenuit.

School District No. 23. Mary G. Morrill, teacher. School 3 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 18. Number examined, 13. Number successful, 6, as follows:—Thomas Eastwood, Wm. Oldham, Joseph Oldham, Hellen Haskell, Henri Haskell and Otto Getchell.

School District No. 24. Mary A. Seeley, teacher. School 5 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 44. Number examined, 24. Number successful, under my examination, in Intellectual and Botanical arithmetic, 5 as follows:—Henry Latterson, Minnie Roe, Harvey H. Roe, George Getchell and Frank Berry. Under Miss Seeley's examination, in Primary arithmetic and Analyzing and Parsing, including those above, 7, as follows:—Florence Getchell, Ellen Cooney, Freddie Buswell, Henry Buswell, Wm. Hackett, Alva Roe and Amanda Wentworth. N. B.—The Grammar class is the best in the county.

School District No. 25. Eva Hooker, teacher. School 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 55. Number examined, 29. Number successful, 9,

as follows:—Emma McHattie, Ella McHattie, Sosey Gurnsey, Edward Gurnsey, Lizzie Middleton, Matilda Picoult, Ella Thompson, Wm. Cram and Ariel Wandrey.

School District No. 26. Jennie Paden, teacher. Number of pupils enrolled, 20. Number examined, 7. Number successful, none.

School District No. 27. Alexander Oldham, teacher. School 5 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 50. Number examined, 35. Number successful, 2, as follows:—Chas. Horst and Wm. Slotmann.

N. B.—Mr. Oldham has worked hard, but the school is entirely German and very backward, so the progress has been slow.

School District No. 28. George Berry, teacher. School 3 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 18. Number examined, 15. Number successful, 4, as follows:—Minnie Schulting, Emma Heidel, John Edmundson and Jacob Fritze.

School District No. 30. Kate R. Fullerton, teacher. School 3 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 26. Number examined, 24. Number successful, none.

School District No. 32. Josiah Thompson, teacher. School 3 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 24. Number examined, 11. Number successful, 2, as follows:—Charles Kemp and Willard F. Peak.

School District No. 34. C. P. Dahl, teacher. School, 5 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 26. Number examined, 23. Number successful, 18, as follows:—Julia Leavitt, Charles Leavitt, John Leavitt, Orrin Leavitt, Charles Henry, John Coffman, Eddie McDonald, Martha Donchne, Alice Trux, Laura Trux, Nathaniel Scofield, Ella Page, Albert Page, Jessie Page, Willie Frick, Eddie Frick, Jennie Campbell and Kate Campbell.

N. B. This school has not progressed very far in their studies, but in thorough drill they have excelled, as the above report shows.

School District No. 35. Philotes Shepard, teacher. School 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 48. Number examined, 17. Number successful, none.

School District No. 39. Mary E. Fish, teacher. School 4 months. Number of pupils enrolled, 22. Number examined, 17. Number successful, none.

P. E. WALKER, County Superintendent.

An Ordinance. To amend an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to establish fire limits within the city of Stillwater."

The City Council of the City of Stillwater do ordain:—

Sec. 1. That section 4 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend an ordinance to establish fire limits within the city of Stillwater," passed February 14th, 1867, be amended so as to read as follows:—

No person shall raise or elevate from the ground any wooden building now standing within the limits above described, by constructing thereunder or thereon another story or part of a story, and no person shall without the consent of the City Council, by removing the structure, shall upon conviction, forfeit a penalty of fifty (\$50) dollars, and also, a penalty of fifty (\$50) dollars for each and every week said building shall remain so raised, or elevated.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its publication.

Passed April 9, 1867.

JOHN S. PROCTOR,

Mayor, Pro Tem.

A. K. DODD,

City Recorder.

April 10, 1867.—n^o 8.

MARK L. MANTOR,

Stillwater, April 17, 1867.—24.

FARM DOR SALE.

One of the best farms in Washington county is offered for sale cheap. Apply to J. R. Carl.

At City Drug Store.—242.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of Stillwater & C. J. Butler, was dissolved on the 11th of March last. C. J. Butler having purchased the entire interest of A. M. Dodd in the business assets, and assumed all the liabilities of the concern.

C. J. BUTLER,
A. M. DODD.

Stillwater, April 15, 1867.

IMPORANT to the Ladies of Still-

water and the St. Croix Valley.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. EMMA VAN GEMMEN begs to an-

nounce that on the first day of May next she will open a

FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

in the old Postoffice building, on Chestnut street, next door to Joseph Daniels' store.

The stock will consist of the newest and most recherche styles of Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Dress Trimmings, Flowers, Ribbons, etc., Misses and Children's Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

And every thing pertaining to the Millinery business.

Mrs. EMMA VAN GEMMEN would further announce that arrangements have been made with one of the best milliners in the city of St. Paul to furnish the latest styles of hats to be furnished with the latest fashions, and will keep constantly on hand the most rich and varied assortment ever offered to the ladies of Minnesota.

Remember the Opening Day—May 1st.

Stillwater, April 15, 1867.—n^o 2.

W. M. MCCLUE,

County Superintendent.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my house and two lots loca-

ted on Cherry street, between 3d. and 4th. on

Georgetown Hill. The house is two stories

in height, well built, containing five rooms,

with good cellar, elstern and well.

For particulars inquire on the premises.

O. RHODES.

Stillwater, April 23, 1867.—n^o 8.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to all

persons engaged to teach in the schools

of Washington county during the com-

ing summer, and who are not already pro-

vided with certificates according to law, that he

will be in Stillwater on Friday and Saturday,

26th and 27th inst., and at Cottage Grove on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th of April and the 1st of May, at 8 o'clock on Thursday and Friday, May 3 and 4, for the examination of applicants for schools.

All teachers, trustees and others interested are desired to be in attendance.

P. E. WALKER,

County Superintendent.

Marine, April 13, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at 1 P. M. April 27, 1867, for the

excavating, laying the foundations and

building the basement story of Scho-

lhouse to be erected block No. 35, in the city of

Stillwater, in one-half the amount of the

contract price, conditioned to the

performance of said work and materials

supplied by the contractor, and to the

payment of all taxes and expenses

incident to the work, and to the

payment of all taxes and expenses

incident to the work, and to the

payment of all taxes and expenses

incident to the work, and to the

payment of all taxes and expenses

incident to the work, and to the

</

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A. F. Fawcett, the owner of the trotting horse Dexter, has accepted the challenge of C. P. Relf, for Lady Thorne, and will trot the former against the latter, between May 20 and July 20, four races, as follows: Mile heats, three best in five, in harness; two-mile heats in harness; mile heats, three best in five, to wagon; two miles and repeat to wagons, for \$1,000 a side; half forfeit. The owner of the California horse, George M. Patchen, Jr., had previously accepted the challenge of the owner of Lady Thorne, for the above races, and as the acceptance both date upon the same day, the owner of the elaborated name can choose which opponent he pleases.

The journeymen house-carpenters of Philadelphia struck, last Monday, April 7, for an advance in wages. They have been receiving \$2.75 per day, and now ask \$3. The Carpenters' Union, which regulates the subject, has a membership of about one thousand, some of whom are at work in other States, but those residing in the city, and now on the strike, number some five hundred.

Dickens, according to Dr. Mackenzie of Philadelphia, is certainly coming to this country. The doctor adds: "He is in treaty with two parties, one in New York and the other in Philadelphia, to come hither toward the close of the summer, and remain six or seven months, giving readings—dramatic readings they might be called—from his own writings. The idea of his New York leases is that he should commence toward the end of the fashionable season at Saratoga, Long Branch and Cape May and subsequently go through the principles cited of the Union."

A Philadelphia scandal is described as follows: "He is one of the handsomest male biped upon whom our optics ever rested. In stature about five feet eight, with a complexion like mother-of-pearl, a beautiful eye, and hair like silk. He stood before the Alderman a model for an Adonis."

Gen. Fitz John Porter, whose military record in the early part of the war was as brilliant as that of any General in the Union army, is now in New Haven.

The Albany *Knickbocker* narrates the following: "Our friend Chris Rapp owns a small farm on the Schenectady turnpike, just this side of the junction. Upon the farm is a small but dense wood. He recently leased the farm to a bone dealer, who purchased from all the bone dealers in the city and ships his stock to other sections. At times immense quantities of bones are accumulated. This was the case a short time since, and as a consequence many crows were attracted to the spot. Imagine the surprise of Mr. Rapp, who visited the farm a few days since, to find on the ground of the wood the bodies of about two thousand dead crows. In fact, the ground was literally covered. It was supposed, of course, that the birds had been attracted by the smell of the bones; a snow storm set in, which covered the bones, and the birds lingered in the hopes of securing prey. A cold snap followed, and the death of the large number above recorded was the result."

A New York letter writer, illustrating the shrewdness of the "Toombs' busters," relates the following case in point: "One of them the other day demanded a number of girls arrested as model artists—He had one of the women brought into the court room in her short dress, and displayed for the edification of the Judge, and then pleading that a more indecent exhibition in the same style was nightly made at Niblo's Garden in the 'Black Crook,' and had photographs of the dancers in that play handed to 'the Judge for examination. The Judge decided in favor of the 'byster,' discharged the 'model artists,' retained the photograph, and declared that he intended to go and see 'Black Crook!'"

Major George L. Stearns, the Boston merchant who recently died suddenly at New York, at one time owned the Boston Commercial, and subsequently published at his own expense a weekly called "The Right Way," of which he sometimes circulated 50,000 of a single issue. He was a fearless anti-slavery man, and a genuine one. During the Kansas struggle he gave \$7,000 toward establishing freedom in that Territory.

The Hudson Star and Times, in printing its delinquent tax list, makes use of a new sort of type, called the "logotype," which consists of the letters "I w 1-4," etc., all cast together. It is a great saving of composition and space.

The question of running cars on Sunday has been submitted to the people of Baltimore, with the result of 11,039 votes in favor and 9,056 against. The majority is small, but quite enough to show that the people of Baltimore need what they have voted for.

The insurance companies of Hartford, Ct., makes the following exhibit of gross receipts from premiums for February: Atta \$301,897; Hartford, \$127,266; Newark, \$86,159; Putnam, \$35,205; City, \$31,198; North America, \$23,644; Merchants', \$26,024; New England, \$4,170; total, \$665,361. The Atta has passed its usual quarterly dividend.

Maj. George L. Stearns, the well known philanthropist, died at New York, Tuesday April 5, of consumption, at the large accumulated wealth as a manament in Boston, and early in the anti-slavery movement became identified with the radical abolitionists of the day:

Rev. Dr. Abbott of Beverly, Mass., was found dead in his bed. Thursday morning. He was pastor of the Unitarian (Congregational) church in that town for over thirty years, but had preached only occasionally during the last two years.

MINNESOTA FOR INVALIDS.

By One Who Has Tried It.

A gentleman, who has been cured of consumption by residence in Minnesota, writes as follows to the Cincinnati Commercial:

"An invalid sojourn in this silvery northland of the American nation, inhaling the fresh, bright air of her world-famed prairies, and with each grateful breath receiving that tingling vigor of blood and muscle which a man can never supply, may make the random jottings of my pen may be of interest to some of your wide circle. The scenery has been described so often by summer tourists that all have by heart the aspects of laughing Minnehaha and placid Minnetonka, and the multitudinous legends and lyrics of each fairy lake and cascade. But the stern, cold winter side of that flowery picture has few parallels.

To those with pulmonary and hepatic grievances or expectancies, the sanitary side of the question will be of primary importance. How does an invalid stand the winter? Being a member of an amateur class, and, perhaps, on that subject speak "on the card." I know of myself first, this being my first winter here, and, my being here chargeable to a severe case of grievous pulmonary as before said. I have "stood it" well. I have constantly improved. I have suffered less with cold than in winter of a long time past, somewhat even surpassing many a healthy individual. And what is true of myself is equally true of all the very many invalids who have fallen under my observation, with the sole exception of those hopeless cases, whose only chance of recovery was the recurrence of a miracle. They have wasted and gone slowly, still from our sight, and though their loss is great, the dead are few, and those who have recovered, by all the might within them, to fight and struggle for "dear life" to the end.

Minnesotans, all the year round, is one vast hospital. All her cities and towns, and many of her farm houses, are crowded with those fleeing from the approach of the dread destroyer. Of course, among so many invalids, number cannot receive this is the last straw. The cold, the drizzle, and it is rain. They come too late. They die here as soon as sooner. Others come early in the summer, and remain two or three months. They are greatly benefited. They think themselves well, and return to their homes in September. The winter comes. In the winter they again begin into the same case. They are an immunity from which has been a great part of the medicine. Their old enemy returns with greater violence, and they soon yield to its power.

Others still remain here. They transfer their business and their families, tear out the million fibers that bind them to the home associations of their birth, and, like themselves, with interest in the young and lusty empire. They are the ones who succeeded in gaining a perfect cure. That they do succeed is written all over the length and breadth of the land in the experience of half the households. Ask any man you meet in Minnesota what induced him to come here. Once, at least, will you find him to be a "heathen" hibernating or some member of his family." Did not succeed? Almost invariably, yes! Why? Because he came in time. Because he came to stay, bringing all his cares with him, leaving one behind him to ebb and pine for.

"Where the treasure is, there the heart is also; and where the heart is there the body will it be? It would regain wasted strength.

So your correspondent decidedly confirmed all reasonable reports as to the healthfulness of the climate, and to its specific, beneficial effects in lung diseases. The winter climate is as essentially necessary to complete restoration as the summer climate—ever more so, for it is the latter which, being changeable, is the bane of the invalid. The winter climate, which breaks down constitutions and render recovery still more difficult. Here the weather is dry, clear, and cold, imparting vigor with every inhaled breath of its bracing air. And there lies the scientific explanation of the healing virtues of Minnesota air. The moistness, in the latitudes, is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself through the entire year.

Here that moisture is rapidly frozen out of the atmosphere in winter, and falls in deep snows, which in spring rapidly melt, so that the summer in Minnesota is the same as in the temperate zone, which holds in the surface to be vaporized by the sun's heat, and made to rise again, siling the air with miasmatic exhalations, the operation continually repeating itself

Telegraphic News Items.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Maj. John Gordon, formerly member of the Kentucky State Senate, and for many years Mayor of Covington, Ky., committed suicide to-day. Deceased was 74 years old. No cause assigned.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The foundry and machine shop of J. B. Raymond, on the levee, was damaged by fire this morning to the amount of \$15,000. Insured \$10,000.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Several persons and dogs were bitten to-day by a mad dog in West Washington street. A crowd collected and made a general raid on all dogs in the vicinity.

NEW ORLEANS April 17.—Information has been obtained that in Figueres and Waterloo, lives are in imminent danger, and labor cannot be obtained for want of money, and there is much suffering in the overburdened districts of West Louisiana.

ANOKA, Minn., April 17.—The extensive saw mill, tub and pail factory of Carter & Smith was burned this morning. Loss, \$25,000.

MARSHFIELD, April 17.—The Radical Convention at Brownsville to-day, nominated David Nunn as candidate for Congress for this District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—The Governor has returned, and will probably issue a call for a special session of the Legislature, to take action in regard to taxation of National Bank shares.

PORTLAND, Me., April 17.—\$5,000 worth of smuggled liquors and spices were seized on Monday night on Peck's Island by the United States authorities.

CORONADO, N. M., April 17.—Ex-Governor Gilmore died this morning after a lingering and painful illness. Age 55.

TROY, N. Y., April 17.—Like Chanplain is open, and steamers commence regular trips tomorrow.

BUFFALO, April 16.—The Right Reverend J. Timon, Bishop of Buffalo, died of erysipelas this evening. He had been laid low at his residence until after the week and a half, and was buried on Monday and buried on Tuesday.

BUFFALO, April 18.—A large force are working on the Canadas side, opposite this place, preparatory to constructing the great International Bridge.

The weather is very warm.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, April 17.—John B. Hale's elevator and contents in Washington, Iowa, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Loss \$15,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 18.—The Duncan Hotel stable and Presbyterian Church at Brighton, near here, burned this morning—loss \$15,000, partly insured.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—A fellow calling himself Darling has been swindling members of the New Orleans and Memphis press, representing himself as correspondent of Cleveland Plaindealer and Cincinnati Commercial.

DOYLESTON, Pa., April 18.—Albert Tenfel was hung to-day for the murder of Captain Willey, at Bristol. He made no remarks on the scaffold, and did not confess the crime. He attempted to commit suicide last night by taking poison.

NASHVILLE, U. C., April 19.—Mr. Owen, resident of Davidson county, beat a colored man named May with a club and then marched him fifty yards from his house and shot him in the back. May is in a critical condition.

PERKSBURG, Va., April 19.—A Republican mass meeting was held to-night to ratify the resolution of the Richmond Convention.

CAIRO, Ill., April 19.—Negro woman, Salley Heater, has confessed to the murder of the mulatto girl whose corpse was found four miles from the city.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 19.—James Pedit, brakeman, was run over by cars and died this evening.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—The dam at the head of the canal was destroyed by a freshet this morning, stopping the flouring mills in the canal until it can be rebuilt.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Samuel Hanson of Fulton Co., Ill., en route to California, was swindled out of \$1,100 in a confidence game by two men on the cars between Buffalo and this city.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Hartford Courant says, as soon as Maximilian is out of Mexico a press will be brought to bear upon Juarez' government for the cession of Lower California to the United States.

SAVANNAH, April 19.—Two negroes were hung this morning in jail, for the murder of Mrs. Jacinnes in January.

PITTSBURGH, April 19.—Weather cloudy and pleasant. River falling slowly; 12 feet water in the channel. Business still dull. No arrivals or departures.

DETROIT, April 19.—The schooner Republic, laden with lime for Toledo, was driven through the ice to Clearwater, last evening. She is the first vessel from Buffalo this season. A boat arrived from Detroit this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 18.—Arch Bishop Spaulding is reported to-night having recovered.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The working men of this city have organized a working men's political union on the platform of the National Labor Congress held here last fall.

The suit against Maj. Gen. John E. Wool for false imprisonment during the war is progressing in the U. S. Circuit Court and attracts much public interest, as other cases are pending the result.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Journal says: It is understood that Gov. Ogleby has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature, though the exact time has not yet been designated.

A ROMANCE OF CRIME.

Truth Stranger than Fiction—A Mysterious Supposed Suicide Nine Years Ago Proven to have been Deliberate Murder—How a Seduced Woman Avenged Her Wrong.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Daily News.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—About eleven years ago there came to this country, and settled about five miles from this town, a man named Hudson of South Carolina, in which state he abandoned his wife and three children. One of his neighbors, named Belcher, was the father of two, a boy and a girl, aged fifteen, and Hudson, thereupon, took up an intimacy. Nine years ago, this man, Hudson, committed suicide, and was found in the garret of his house, hanging by the neck, his knees touching the floor.

The younger Belcher girl married a man named McNabb, with whom she lived happily, until, a few months after marriage, she became a mother in a most singular manner.

She had been in Dublin nearly all day and became quite intoxicated. Towards the departed Bishop, whose obituary we record to-day, in the way of aiding human suffering and advancing the interests of religion.

A Strange Death.

From the Dabney Times.

Last Thursday, a man named Payne, a farmer, who lived four miles northwest of Daniel, came to his death in a most singular manner.

He had been in Dublin nearly all day and became quite intoxicated. Towards the departed Bishop, whose obituary we record to-day, in the way of aiding human suffering and advancing the interests of religion.

Laying Up Capital.

From the Dabney Times.

A Philadelphia paper has caught the "great impasse." Gran, who in Utica a few days ago, making the preliminary arrangements for the appearance of the great tragedian. The company who engaged her, desired her to play "Elizabeth," but Gran insisted on "Marie Stuart" being the play.

Saturday, April 17.—At the present term of the Circuit Court, who at once found a bill against McNabb, his wife and sister-in-law, and on yesterday the parties were arrested, brought to this town, and placed in jail.

RISTORI AT UTICA.

A Funny Interview.

We learn from the Troy Whig that the "great impasse," Gran, who in Utica a few days ago, making the preliminary arrangements for the appearance of the great tragedian. The company who engaged her, desired her to play "Elizabeth," but Gran insisted on "Marie Stuart" being the play.

Saturday, April 17.—At the present term of the Circuit Court, who at once found a bill against McNabb, his wife and sister-in-law, and on yesterday the parties were arrested, brought to this town, and placed in jail.

The weather is very warm.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, April 17.—John B. Hale's elevator and contents in Washington, Iowa, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Loss \$15,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 18.—The Duncan Hotel stable and Presbyterian Church at Brighton, near here, burned this morning—loss \$15,000, partly insured.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—A fellow calling himself Darling has been swindling members of the New Orleans and Memphis press, representing himself as correspondent of Cleveland Plaindealer and Cincinnati Commercial.

DOYLESTON, Pa., April 18.—Albert Tenfel was hung to-day for the murder of Captain Willey, at Bristol. He made no remarks on the scaffold, and did not confess the crime. He attempted to commit suicide last night by taking poison.

NASHVILLE, U. C., April 19.—Mr. Owen, resident of Davidson county, beat a colored man named May with a club and then marched him fifty yards from his house and shot him in the back. May is in a critical condition.

PERKSBURG, Va., April 19.—A Republican mass meeting was held to-night to ratify the resolution of the Richmond Convention.

CAIRO, Ill., April 19.—Negro woman, Salley Heater, has confessed to the murder of the mulatto girl whose corpse was found four miles from the city.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 19.—James Pedit, brakeman, was run over by cars and died this evening.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—The dam at the head of the canal was destroyed by a freshet this morning, stopping the flouring mills in the canal until it can be rebuilt.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Samuel Hanson of Fulton Co., Ill., en route to California, was swindled out of \$1,100 in a confidence game by two men on the cars between Buffalo and this city.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Hartford Courant says, as soon as Maximilian is out of Mexico a press will be brought to bear upon Juarez' government for the cession of Lower California to the United States.

SAVANNAH, April 19.—Two negroes were hung this morning in jail, for the murder of Mrs. Jacinnes in January.

PITTSBURGH, April 19.—Weather cloudy and pleasant. River falling slowly; 12 feet water in the channel. Business still dull. No arrivals or departures.

DETROIT, April 19.—The schooner Republic, laden with lime for Toledo, was driven through the ice to Clearwater, last evening. She is the first vessel from Buffalo this season. A boat arrived from Detroit this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 18.—Arch Bishop Spaulding is reported to-night having recovered.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The working men of this city have organized a working men's political union on the platform of the National Labor Congress held here last fall.

The suit against Maj. Gen. John E. Wool for false imprisonment during the war is progressing in the U. S. Circuit Court and attracts much public interest, as other cases are pending the result.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Journal says: It is understood that Gov. Ogleby has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature, though the exact time has not yet been designated.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The leave of absence of Maj. Gen. Dev. C. Johnson, of Colorado, on Dec. 1st, has been extended to the 27th of April, because of the necessity of his attendance in Washington relative to Indian affairs in Colorado.

The President to-day replied to the Senate calling for copies of any official opinions which have been given by the attorney general, the solicitor of the treasury, or any other officer of the government on the interpretation of the act Congress regulating the tenure of office, and especially in regard to the appointments by the President during recess of Congress; this resolution having been referred to the secretary of the interior, secretary of state, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, the attorney general and the postmaster general.

The several bills they have given to the Senate upon the subject.

The Secretary of the Treasury, however, in his reply submits a transcript of a letter addressed to him by the solicitor of that department, together with his reply. These contain all the information he has on the subject.

Secretary of the Treasury writes to the solicitor, March 23:—In view of the present fact that commissioners of chief officers of customs at the several ports may within a few days expire by constitutional limitation before successors have been appointed, I have the honor to request your opinion to what legal provisions exist for the removal of the chief officers of customs, or of the collector of customs, or of the chief of the Bureau of customs, or of the collector of internal revenue, during the time one or more of them are vacant, after the expiration of the commissions of present incumbents, and in view of the imminence of the emergency I would request the favor of an early reply.

Solicitor of the Treasury on the 7th of March replied to the inquiry of the collector of customs as to the importance of the laying up of customs for a long time.

The collector's reply is as follows:—The bill is praiseworthy. As long as a man has been appointed to the office of collector of customs he becomes a member of the family of the collector, and to him belongs the right to be a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

He has been in office for a long time, and has been a member of the family of the collector.

Notice of Tax Sale.

| Name | | Description | | Sec. ares Tax | | Name | | Description | | Sec. ares Tax | | Name | | Description | | Sec. ares Tax | | Name | | Description | | Sec. ares Tax | | Name | | Description | | Sec. ares Tax | |
|--------------------|---------|-------------|----|---------------|----|-------------------------------|---|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------|--|---------------|--|
| Edgerton E S lot 1 | 2 9 .06 | do | do | 40 .56 | do | Darvila J set nw ¹ | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 76.10 | 4 .58 | Stinson James aw ¹ | 6 .163 .60 | Wm Wm ne qr | 20 .51 | 21 .45 | 3 .40 | Stinson Jas. | 1 .5 | do | 31 .14 | 1 .54 | Spencer Mrs E set | 9 .52 | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 7 .80 | 5 .60 | Norstrom Peter lot 1 | 5 .21 | 44 .21 | 2 .15 | Sherlock Stephen ne | 18 .160 | 17 .08 | do | do | do | do | 18 .160 | 17 .08 | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | Dalrymple O set nw ² | 35 | 80 .13 | do | 13 .27 | do | 84 .20 | 3 .10 | Nay Oliver S w sw qr | 27 .40 | 1 .62 | do | do | do | do | 18 .160 | 17 .08 | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | Nolander John set ne qr | 3 .83 | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | Smith Reuben ej sw | 9 .80 | 22 .65 | do | do | do | do | 9 .80 | 22 .65 | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | Unknown me ¹ nw ² | 36 | do | 13 .27 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | Van Duz & Gillis | 1 .00 | 4 .05 | do | do | do | do | 1 .00 | 4 .05 | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | Vincent Norman sw qr ne qr | 18 .40 | 4 .06 | do | do | do | do | 18 .40 | 4 .06 | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 18 .40 | 4 .06 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | Wheeler J W sw qr ne qr | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | 16 | do | 5 .14 | do | 8 .50 | 5 .32 | do | 27 .34 | 1 .61 | do | do | do | do | 20 .40 | 2 .01 | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | 40 .56 | do | 40 .48 | do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |